

Virginia's Experience with University Restructuring

Study Advisory Committee Meeting May 23, 2006

Goal of higher education restructuring legislation

To provide public colleges and universities with more operational and administrative autonomy in exchange for a renewed commitment to their public missions.



Development of public agenda and policy strategies

Institutional performance relative to public agenda

Certification of performance, financial incentives, and identification of gaps



- General fund budget cuts
- Tuition controls
- Heightened political environment
- Lack of effective coordination of higher education system
- Some experience with decentralized authority

The calculus of change

Institutional concerns

- + Need for reform
- + Fortuitous alignment

Restructuring



- Lack of predictability in funding, inability to plan
- Inability to use "market strength" to meet institutional goals
- Perception of undue administrative burdens



- Global economic change and increased competition
- Profound changes in population and economy
- Regional and socio-economic disparities in educational achievement
- Scarcity of resources
- Redefinition of accountability results, not inputs

Fortuitous alignment

- Businessman governor
- Legislative support
- Stronger boards, including reemerging SCHEV
- Institutional leadership and desire



- Outlines a public agenda "state ask"
- Provides institutions with more administrative and financial autonomy in exchange for a commitment to the public agenda
- Establishes an integrated six-year planning process
- Ties financial incentives to institutional performance
- Establishes process by which institutions can gain greater autonomy over time
- http://leg1.state.va.us/cgibin/legp504.exe?051+ful+CHAP0945



- Student access, including underrepresented populations
- Affordable education, regardless of family income
- Economic development
- Externally funded research
- K-12 education and student achievement



- Broad range of academic programs
- High academic standards
- Student retention and progress toward a degree
- Uniform articulation agreements between two-year and four-year institutions



Operational autonomy

- Dispose of surplus property locally
- Contract with local building officials for building code review
- Acquire or convey easements
- Enter into operating lease for academic uses
- Make information technology purchases without prior approval of state CIO
- Designate administrative and professional faculty locally
- Certify SWAM vendors and authorize solesource procurements locally
- No change in tuition policy

Three levels of autonomy

Level 1 – All institutions receive base level of increased autonomy

Level 2 – Through a MOU, an institution may seek additional autonomy in another operational area

Level 3 – Through a management agreement, an institution can assume responsibility for multiple operational areas

What's off the table

- Retirement college and university classified employees remain in the state retirement system (faculty still have options)
- Health insurance all employees remain in state health plan
- Workers compensation all employees remain eligible for state program



- Board commitment to goals and transfer of authority for operational functions
- Submission of six-year plans
- Development of performance measures and respective institutional benchmarks
- Assessment and certification of progress toward state goals and identification of gaps



Enrollment

- Enrollment targets negotiated between the state and institution
- Based on statewide enrollment demand estimates

Academic

Institutional plans to expand and improve instructional programs and student services

Financial

- Resources needed to meet enrollment targets and academic plans
- Derived from state appropriations, tuition revenue, and other institutional sources
- Gives policy makers glimpse of anticipated tuition increases given enrollment demands and academic priorities



- Highest level of operational autonomy
- Limited to institutions with demonstrated operational competence and high credit rating
- With freedom comes greater responsibility for state goals (economic development, working with public schools, articulation and transfer, student financial aid)
- Cannot be done in isolation must be done in concert with other institutions and with state goals
- http://leg1.state.va.us/cgibin/legp504.exe?061+ful+HB1502ER



- Importance of coordinating function
- Ensure that the new reporting requirements are not more onerous than the administrative functions from which institutions have been freed
- Periodic review by policy leaders of state goals and performance gaps
- Involvement of business community in supporting state goals and institutional performance

Final thought

Ask not what the state can do for colleges and universities, but what colleges and universities can do for the state